

RAY LAMPHERE MAKES CONFESSION

Rev. Dr. Schell, President of Iowa Wesleyan University, Breaks His Long Silence.

TELLS HOW HE SECURED IT.

He Gives Story to the World to Relieve Himself From Further Responsibility.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—The Tribune prints the following this morning under a Mount Pleasant, Ia., date:

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Schell, president of Iowa Wesleyan university, broke his long silence today and gave to The Tribune the confession of Ray Lamphere, made to him in the county jail at Laporte, Ind., in April, 1908.

Dr. Schell authorized the publication of the confession and described how it was given to him. When seen by a representative of The Tribune in his office at Iowa Wesleyan university he dictated the following statement of his reasons for making public the confession:

DR. SCHELL'S REASONS.

"In view of the conflicting reports which continue to keep alive interest in the Guinness case and the interrogations which must continually arise in the minds of sorrowing friends and readers of the principal facts of the case are made public. I have concluded to relieve myself of further responsibility by communicating to the public through the Chicago Tribune the details of my three conversations with the late Ray Lamphere in the jail at Laporte, the statements he made to me, and the circumstances under which they were made."

Here follows the story of Dr. Schell's visits to Lamphere, after which the statement continues:

"I promised not to tell the prosecuting attorney, and after some two hours of general conversation about Mrs. Guinness he told me the story of the night as follows:

LAMPHERE'S STORY.

"I had been intimate with Mrs. Guinness from June, 1907, while I was carpenter and man of all work at her home. She had been married to a man named James Guinness, and once I dug a hole in the hog lot for her and helped her put in the body of some one who she said had died suddenly about the house. She told me the easiest way was to cover him up and say nothing about it."

"Lamphere went on to say that he had no suspicions of Mrs. Guinness having murdered anyone until one day when he returned suddenly from Michigan City and, having bored some holes through a wall, saw her administer some chloroform to a man and hit him in the back of the head with a hatchet. He then said that he had taken money from Mrs. Guinness several times, making her 'dig-up' or he would tell on her. Once she gave him \$50; at another \$15 and again \$5. He then returned to the saloon and when he was sober once more, he would find the money all gone. On Sunday night after he and a negro he mentioned, had been drinking, about 11 o'clock the door opened and the Guinness house, letting themselves in by a key which he had and going quietly so as not to disturb another hired man, who was in the house. With some of the chloroform he had purchased for Mrs. Guinness he had put Helgeine disappeared, and part of which he put into another bottle, the two gave Mrs. Guinness some chloroform, holding her down until she became unconscious. The little boy was in bed with her. They then gave some to the two children, who were in bed in another room. I asked him to explain how all went together when found. He said he did not know, that he was pretty drunk, but that was the way he remembered it."

SEARCHING GUINNESS HOUSE.

"They then searched the house for the large sum of money which they felt sure was hidden in the house, but found only a small amount. He did not set the house on fire, though he said he did not think that the negroes did not do it. He said he was not a lawyer, but he stoutly protested that he had not arranged a candle so that it would burn down and later set fire to the place; that he had nothing in his mind more than to get money enough to have a 'big time' with."

"He and the negroes left the house together and at a certain point in the road she went home and he went running away, greatly afraid because he saw the house burning. I advised him to tell the story to the prosecuting attorney and save the county the cost of the trial, and his sisters the expense of defending him. He told me I would see Mr. Smith and ask him to be easy on him and allow him to consult with a lawyer before a plea of guilty was made. I met Smith almost immediately after he had left Lamphere and told him Lamphere was going to confess."

"I advised him to arrest the negroes, but he attached no importance to it and I urged him to let Lamphere have a lawyer. He asked me if Lamphere had confessed and I made an evasive answer."

GARY CITY STILL DRY.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 15.—Four months more the "steel city" of Gary will continue "dry," and by the rule of a majority of only six votes, Judge Atwell of the superior court today handed down a decision in favor of the Anti-Saloon league in a suit brought by saloonkeepers of Gary to contest the result of an election held 30 months ago.

DENVER PUBLISHERS
ISSUE A STATEMENT

Denver, Jan. 15.—The following announcement of the pressmen's strike was made jointly today by the publishers of the Times, Post, News and Republican:

"The union pressmen have gone on a strike, and as a result all of the Denver newspapers have suspended publication. The strikers demand an increase in wages amounting to 47 per cent and the cash sum of \$18,000. The pressmen contend that the 47 per cent increase should have gone into effect on March 1 last when the demand was made and the \$18,000 demanded is called back pay."

The old scale under which the Denver pressmen worked expired last March, at which time a new scale was

presented by them, calling for an increase of 47 per cent.

"The publishers held that this increase was excessive and announced that they would take advantage of the arbitration clause in the old scale."

"A week ago a national representative of the pressmen came to Denver and announced that the new scale would be accepted immediately. The Denver publishers then signed the union under protest, whereupon the union gave the papers five days in which to pay over the cash, which was not done, and the men then struck."

PET DEER NEARLY KILLS ITS MASTER IN PORTLAND

(Special to The News.)
Portland, Or., Jan. 15.—Battling with a pet deer, Henry Small, a rancher near Cottage Grove, had a fearsome experience when he fought the mad animal over a 10-acre lot, finally escaping with only a number of bad bruises.

The rancher was leading the deer by a rope to a pasture when the animal knocked him down, trampled him and seemed determined to crush his life out. Small, by clinging to the rope, managed to elude the further rushes of the deer, although the animal charged him repeatedly. The rancher dodged, still clinging desperately to the leading line. He finally succeeded in bringing the deer to the ground. When it arose and tried to jump on him, Small short-circuited the animal by a blow to the head, and clung fast.

After struggling for an hour, the farmer managed to get his end of the rope around a fence, where he tied it. Then he went to the house, got his rifle and shot the deer, fearing it might get away and injure his neighbor. The deer was four years old and had formerly been a great pet on the Small ranch.

WYOMING POSTMASTERS.

(Special to The News.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Wyoming postmasters appointed: Big Muddy, Converse county, Joseph Murray vice E. S. Brooks, resigned; Centennial, Albany county, James A. McCure vice M. Lapeen, resigned.

John P. Laskie has been appointed rural carrier, route 1, Kimberly, Ida.

WOMAN PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Unfortunate Takes Laudanum In Her Cell and Is With Difficulty Saved by Police Surgeon.

Arrested on the charge of vagrancy and locked in a cell at the city jail, a young woman named Irene Kilpack, alias Rose Kearns and booked by the latter name on the register of arrests, made an attempt in the city jail Friday afternoon to commit suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum. When discovered by the jailer the young woman was in a critical condition. Police Surgeon F. D. Steele was summoned and worked over the young woman for hours before she was out of danger.

The Kearns woman is one of more than a score who got caught in the police drag net when Chief Barlow decided to clean up the city and rid it of this class of women. The young woman managed in some way to take the poison into jail with her, and being detected, Friday afternoon she took the poison, determined to kill herself.

This morning it was stated that she was recovering, and that there is no danger of fatal results for her foolish deed. It is said the young woman was mixed up in a scandal here several years ago, involving a prominent man, and it was perhaps for this reason the police suppressed the attempted suicide.

TWO WATCHMEN
ENGAGED IN FATAL DUEL

New York, Jan. 15.—A duel of four hours' duration engaged in by two watchmen in Park street today in the death of one of the participants from a bullet in the head. After finally running down and shooting his companion, the survivor sat down and wrote a letter to the police telling them all about it and then finished up his night's work by cleaning up and putting the store in order.

John Ferris, who has worked for the firm for 25 years, is under arrest charged with the shooting. The victim of the duel was John Woods. There had been a quarrel between the two men during the night they renewed their quarrel. Ferris told the police that Woods slapped him in the face and that for hours they chased each other around the store upstairs and down. Several shots were exchanged, but none took effect until Ferris finally caught Woods in the engine room and shot him in the head.

TURKISH TROOPS READY
TO BE SENT TO CRETE

Berlin, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says the Turkish government is holding 15,000 troops in readiness to be sent to Crete.

The porte recently addressed a note to the powers protesting against an alleged violation of the sovereignty of Crete by the Cretan executive committee taking the oath of allegiance to King George and the adoption of a resolution by the Cretan assembly to introduce the Hellenic code of laws.

Replies have been received from Great Britain and Russia, both of whom express regret at the policy of the Cretans and intimated that measures were under way to prevent any further acts of a similar nature.

"THRUST A DAGGER THREE
TIMES THROUGH MY HEART"

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—"Thrust a dagger through my heart three times to make sure I am dead. Let my body lie 10 days, cremate it then, and bury the ashes in Allegheny cemetery," were the written instructions found with the body of Laura White, single, aged 65 years, a supposed pauper, living alone, who was discovered early today in a room with five locks upon the door, her body half eaten by rats.

Police found bank books and a will disposing of \$100,000 to local charitable institutions in a trunk in the room furnished for her. Cancelled checks found ranged in amounts from 17 cents to a thousand dollars. Real estate held by the woman is located in Indiana, Montana and California.

The will found by the police makes special request that "competent medical authorities examine my body for 10 days" to ascertain to a certainty that death has occurred, leaving \$50 for their services. The doctor tabling her heart three times is to receive \$20.

Detectives are searching for possible relatives.

TWO PATENT DAMAGES ASKED

Hugo Rettich Files Suit Against Columbus Consolidation, Tony Jacobson et al.

FOR ORE ALLEGED TAKEN OUT

Of Dawes, Frederick and Crown Prince Mining Claims Owned by Plaintiff In Little Cottonwood.

Hugo Rettich this morning filed suit in the Third district court to recover the sum of \$2,000,000, claimed to be the value of 100,000 tons of gold, silver and copper ore which he alleges has been unlawfully extracted from three mining claims owned by him in the Little Cottonwood mining district, by the Columbus Consolidated Mining company, the Columbus Extension Mining company, and Tony Jacobson.

The complaint recites that the plaintiff is the owner of the Dawes, the Frederic and the Crown Prince patented mining claims, located adjacent to the properties of the defendants; that during the past year the defendants have, by means of secret underground workings and excavations, extracted from the claims owned by plaintiff the amount of ores named in the complaint, and of the estimated value named therein. The ores have been taken, plaintiff alleges, without his knowledge or consent, and he prays that the court issue an order compelling the defendants to set forth any adverse claims of possession or demands or interests claimed by them, so that the possession may be adjudicated and declared null and void against the plaintiff, and that title be declared to vest in the plaintiff. It is further asked that the defendants be enjoined from further mining operations in these underground workings pending the final determination of the suit, and that the defendants be required to account to plaintiff for the amount and value of ores thus wrongfully extracted, and that the sum of \$2,000,000 or additional sum of the value of the ores so extracted be trebled in pursuance of the statute in such cases.

Plaintiff also asks for an order permitting him to go into the workings for purposes of inspection.

YOUNG FAMILY REUNION

At a meeting of the Young Family Association held at the residence of Maria V. Dougal, 49 north State street, one of the largest gatherings of the association in some time, it was unanimously decided to give a Young family dance and social on the evening of Washington's birthday. The place will be named later as soon as the committee has been selected. A hall committee of arrangements and program was named as follows: B. Morris Young, chairman; M. M. Young, Hugh Dougal, Spencer Clawson, and J. Wesley Clawson. The committee on invitation consists of Briant S. Young, chairman, Russell Y. Rossiter and one to be named. Added to the entertainment committee were Mrs. John D. Spencer, Mrs. C. S. Burton and Mrs. Lucille Reed. The evening will be given over to members of the Young family only and there will be dancing, a short musical program and refreshments.

SCARLET FEVER CASES.

Seventy-eight Homes Under Quarantine—Nine Cases of Smallpox.

With 32 cases of scarlet fever reported during the week just closing, there are now 78 houses under quarantine for scarlet fever in Salt Lake City. During the week there were 58 cases of contagious and infectious diseases reported to the board of health, which, exclusive of the 32 cases of scarlet fever, consist of nine cases of smallpox, five of diphtheria, one of typhoid, two of measles, one of whoopingcough and eight cases of smallpox.

Twenty-eight births were reported during the week, 18 males and 10 females; 30 deaths were reported, 16 being males and 14 females. There remain in quarantine, besides the houses containing scarlet fever patients, 13 houses on account of smallpox and eight houses on account of diphtheria, and five cases of smallpox remain at the isolation hospital.

FIVE YEARS FOR FITZ.

Young Man Who Cut a Wide Swath Here Comes to Grief.

John Fitzgerald, the young man who figured quite prominently in local society here about a year ago, and who gained admission to exclusive clubs, and who passed numerous worthless checks, has finally reached the end of his rope, according to information received by Chief of Detectives George A. Sheets. Mr. Sheets has received word from Amarillo, Tex., to the effect that Fitzgerald was recently convicted of forgery and sentenced to a term of five years in the state prison.

Fitzgerald was arrested in this city. He posed as a newspaper man, then as a wealthy business man of New York, and it was learned that he came of a prominent family of the metropolis. He preferred the life of a crook, however, and when arrested here was held for an officer from Texas. He consented to return to that state without requisition papers, and during the journey escaped from the train. He was later arrested and is now doing a term of five years.

MAN FALLS INTO MAN
HOLE, SUFFOCATED TO DEATH

Chicago, Jan. 15.—While warning himself at a manhole near the Polk street railroad station, an unidentified homeless man lost his life today by losing his balance and plunging down among the numerous exhaust pipes. The victim was suffocated by the escaping steam before assistance arrived. The man, who was thinly clad, had come dissatisfied with the amount of heat coming out of the manhole and opened the iron grating to derive the full benefit of the steam.

BRITISH NAVY IS INVINCIBLE

If German Fleet Ever Attacks Great Britain it Will Soon be At Bottom of the Ocean.

SAYS DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Election Now on Creating Great Interest and Will Continue Until Jan. 27.

London, Jan. 15.—David Lloyd George in closing his campaign with a speech this afternoon referred to the invincibility of the British navy and declared: "If the German fleet in a moment of madness ever attacked Great Britain it would be at the bottom of the German ocean in a very few hours."

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the state of the parties in the general elections for members of the new parliament: Ministerialists, Irish Nationalists, 55; Radicals, 11; Unionists, 11.

All the candidates thus far chosen were unopposed. The Unionist member chosen today was M. W. Wolff for the east division of Belfast.

The Nationalists' additions were Timothy Harrington for Dublin, Harbor division; W. W. Field for Dublin, St. Patrick's division; Charles Clarke for Dublin county, North division; and Stephen Gwynn, for Galway City. The Radical chosen was John Wilson for Durham county, Mid-division.

Seventy-four members were balloted for today who, with the three elected yesterday, constitute 77 members of parliament returned since the balloting began. The voting will continue on every week day up to and including Jan. 27 unless changes from the program are made later.

There is special interest today in the balloting in Manchester and vicinity, the stronghold of free trade. The results there can hardly fail to indicate strongly what progress if any, has been made by the protection campaign of the opposites.

That today's polling will show a considerable change in the party figures is generally conceded as the election is being contested with entirely new lists and the high hopes of every effort to bring out the voters and the number of early voters was large.

Interest centers in the results at Manchester and vicinity, a district which heretofore has remained loyal to free trade.

Today's results when known may be compared with those in the same constituencies at the last general elections in 1906.

The returns at that time were: Liberals, 49; Unionists, 17; Labor candidates, 55.

CAMPAIGN FOR PURE FOOD OPENS

Idaho State Commissioner Makes Seizure of Shipments of Groceries From Eastern Points.

CUSTOMERS DISSATISFIED.

Goods Are Not Delivered Until Paid For, There Being No Chance For Inspection.

(Special to The News.)

Montpelier, Ida., Jan. 15.—The state pure food commissioner, James H. Wallis, today made seizure of shipments of groceries from eastern points and took sample of different articles from the shipments for the purpose of having them tested at the state laboratory by Prof. Mason to ascertain whether the goods are adulterated or of an inferior quality, and the shipments will be held pending the result of the investigation.

It has been the custom for agents to solicit orders from people for groceries and the goods would not be delivered until the person to whom they were sold went to the bank and paid the bill of lading, and the person ordering the goods would thus have no opportunity of inspecting the same until after they were paid for. Complaints have been made to the pure food commissioner that the goods were inferior, adulterated and not as represented, and this seizure is the beginning of a campaign to prevent the shipment of adulterated goods in this state, and no doubt other seizures and investigations will be made in other places.

REFUSED COURT'S OFFER
AND WAS SENTENCED

New York, Jan. 15.—With \$25,000 in the bank, Elias Cepnick, a tailor who deserted his wife and eight children here two years ago, defiantly refused to avail himself of the offer of Judge O'Sullivan to suspend sentence if the deserter would deposit \$1,000 with a charitable organization here for the benefit of his family. He was yesterday sentenced to the state prison for a year and fined \$1,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

Local Rain or Snow Tonight or Sunday. Colder Sunday.

TODAY'S TEMPERATURES.	
6 a.m.	.....40
7 a.m.	.....39
8 a.m.	.....39
9 a.m.	.....39
10 a.m.	.....40
11 a.m.	.....40
12 m.	.....40
1 p.m.	.....40
2 p.m.	.....40
YESTERDAY'S RECORD.	
Highest	.....41
Lowest	.....32

SUBMITS PLAN OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Secretary of War Dickinson Makes Urgent Recommendations to Congress.

SCHEME OF ORGANIZATION

Correlation of Regular Army and National Guard, or Organized Militia, Embraced in Scheme.

In his annual report to Congress, Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson outlines the plan of the war department for the correlation of the regular army and the national guard as the first line of defense of the nation. The plan, while not following the lines of organization obtaining in the larger European powers, is much the same as that adopted in Germany, England, France and Japan, though different methods of attaining the same result are outlined. That part of the report of the secretary of war relating to this subject is as follows:

The military system of the United States contemplates a correlation of the regular army with the National Guard. It necessarily follows that the organization of the regular army and the militia in combination should be so arranged as to permit them to co-operate and practise together in time of peace under conditions similar to those which would obtain in time of war.

For several years the war department and the National Guard organizations have been working together in great harmony and with increasing effectiveness toward this end.

Joint camps of instruction and maneuvers, in which the army and National Guard have taken part, have been held biennially since 1903 in different parts of the country, which have been of pronounced benefit to all the troops engaged. The participation of the National Guard in these maneuvers has given to the regular army the inestimable advantage not otherwise obtainable of experienced troops in the maneuvering of large masses of men under conditions that may be expected when war is on. The National Guard, in addition, had the opportunity to acquire military experience in association with professional soldiers. The number of men, regular army and National Guard combined, participating in these different maneuvers, has ranged from 20,000 to 50,000. Recognizing the fact that Congress was not likely to authorize in time of peace so large an increase in the sea coast artillery as is necessary for the complete manning of all the guns of the coast defense of the United States, the plan has been inaugurated and put in successful operation of relying on the militia of the sea coast states to furnish a part of the remainder. This time has arrived when a national plan should be devised for a similar co-operation of the army and the militia with respect to the mobile army.

TACTICAL DIVISIONS.

In order to put such a plan into operation and permit of practise under war conditions in time of peace by the regular army and the militia in combination, the United States should be divided into a number of territorial and tactical districts, so that the organized militia of the states comprising such districts may be conveniently combined with regular army units stationed therein into permanent brigades, divisions and corps, for instruction and tactical organization. It will probably be found desirable to have each state in such district at least one military post, the said posts to be occupied by troops of the different arms of the service in such numbers that when the troops from all the posts included in the district are assembled they would constitute a division, including the proper proportion of all arms and branches of the service. This regular organization should be the special educator and assistant of the militia forces of these states, and should be the center from which general instruction could be given. No post smaller than a regimental one is of real value from a military standpoint, so far as education, discipline and drill are concerned.

The present system of departmental military government should give way to an organization tactically correct for war purposes, that is, these various troops, both regular and militia, gathered together, should be permanently designated in name and organization, with all the attendant system which would be in existence in time of war, so that when the troops retire to their proper stations they will not lose their brigade or division organization and will be controlled by their proper commanding officers, stationed within the district.

JOINT INSTRUCTION.

In each tactical corps or division district a central point for a camp site should be selected, with a view to convenience and economy of easy concentration of both the regular and militia forces in such district. The regular and militia troops should be concentrated for instruction at these points. Such camps will answer the purpose of permanent brigade posts, so far as instruction is concerned, and the marching to and fro from the regimental stations to such points will bring the army before the people and more or less in contact with them.

Should such a plan be carried out, it would be possible to concentrate about equal arms of the militia, somewhat imperfect and incomplete. In case the regular army alone should be required, it would be practicable to concentrate at least eight complete divisions of eight different polcs, each division complete in itself for any possible use as an expeditionary force. Should a larger force be required, then the militia composing the other organizations of each corps could be quickly assembled at the concentration points with the regular army. Every state should have a young and active officer of the regular army detailed at headquarters who should report direct to the corps commander and have general supervision, under the militia authorities, of the instruction of the militia. There should be on the staff of each corps commander an officer of the army, who should have entire charge of all militia affairs in the corps district. The commander of each district, in addition to the regularly under his control, should have general supervision of all the national guard troops of the states included in his district, and, while in time of peace he has no power to issue orders, he could, however, by his interest and suggestion, be of great

value to the militia. He should be given the power to supervise the equipment and instruction of the troops of his district and held responsible for their mobilization and general condition.

DEPOTS OF SUPPLY.

In time, at the points of concentration in each corps district, there should be established supply depots, so planned that upon the assemblage of the corps or divisions they would be available such equipment as might possibly be lacking in the various states for the equipment of their organizations, although it is contemplated that the states should themselves carry all that is necessary for at least the minimum strength required. At such depots could also be carried the supplies for any additional volunteer force, up to a moderate number, which might be deemed necessary to complete in its entirety the organization of each corps.

What is greatly needed is a decentralization of the powers of supply and initiative. The present centralization always breaks down when the need is put to the test, and the peace organization of the army as it stands today is incomplete and improper for military purposes.

It is proposed to submit such plan of organization to the governors of the states, asking their assent thereto, as all this system, so far as the National Guard is concerned, must be voluntary. Upon receiving such assent from the governors, the war department should designate in each district the exact organizations, assigning the various branches of the service to their proper brigades or divisions. While this will necessarily result in an incomplete organization, as there will be lacking in all branches certain organizations both in the regular army and in the militia, still it will be the first step toward carrying out this proposed scheme.

There is a shortcoming in the plan of organizations to complete the proposed corps. In order to obtain these necessary organizations the various states should be urged to add to their National Guard such organizations as would be required in each district.

The question of coast defense and of utilizing the militia in connection with the coast defense is a subject which has been developed that it may be assumed that the present system will be continued until perfected, and it is, therefore, not covered by the plan now being developed, which relates only to the mobile army.

HANAUER RESIDENCE LOOTED BY BURGLARS

Silverware Worth Five Hundred Dollars Taken While Family Were Asleep.

Another daring robbery occurred Friday night, and another home has been looted by a clever crook who is operating in this city. Between 11 p. m. Friday and daylight this morning, when the residence of Mrs. L. Hanauer, 1111 east First south street was broken into and upwards of \$500 worth of silverware stolen. As usual no arrest has been made.

The crook gained entrance by prying open a rear window with a "jimmy." The thief worked quietly and rapidly, as usual, and was not detected until the silverware was taken and the thief was on his way out. The silverware included silver knives, forks, spoons, tea sets, silver bowls and serving pieces. The silverware line was taken and the robber made his escape without leaving a clue.

Mrs. Hanauer and her two sons and two daughters retired about 11 o'clock Friday night. When they entered the diningroom this morning at breakfast time they were dumbfounded to find the silver missing. A hurried investigation was made, disclosing the fact that a window had been "jimmied." Mrs. Hanauer at once notified the police, and Chief of Detectives George A. Sheets detailed men on the case. The police were making a search for the missing property and hope to locate it.

The police are of the opinion that the robber is the same who entered the home of Arthur Croxford, 780 Ninth street, Wednesday night, and took \$1,000 worth of jewelry, silverware and money. The method of breaking into the place was the same, and it is believed the crook is an experienced hand and has been working in the city for some time, learning the habits of the occupants and become familiar with the interior of the houses.

FILES ON BRIGHTON LAKES.

City Council Trying to Get What It Paid For.

The City of Salt Lake, through W. Mont Perry, president of the city council, has filed with the land office a claim to Lakes Phoebe, Martha, Catherine and Twin Lakes. In all the water surface covers 7.4 acres and there is a surrounding margin of 50 feet. According to the government laws the city has five years in which to install a reservoir system on the lakes. The papers which were filed in the land office this morning are the outcome of an investigation made by the city administration was enticed a year ago, when, from time to time, it paid something like \$1,000 to Thomas and Cole for the lakes in question. The government finally decided that the title was invalid from the opinion that the city had no ownership in the property.

The filing of the papers in the land office this morning is but a solution to the tangled web of water supply, which comes from Cottonwood creek, is bound to be in the hands of a few years and the acquisition of the lakes is but a step looking forward to a time when Salt Lake will require many times the amount of water which is used at the present time.

There is a well founded rumor that the present administration is planning an extensive improvement in the water system. It is to involve a bond issue of \$1,000,000 and a system of mains and a system is planned which will afford water for a city of a million people. The city of Salt Lake, which fed Cottonwood creek is but a preliminary to a general plan which will make the water supply of Salt Lake adequate.

STATUS OF JUSTICE BISHOP.

A question has arisen in the office of County Atty. Job P. Lyon as to whether or not Justice of the Peace F. M. Bishop is qualified to serve out his term of office. Mr. Lyon takes one view of the case and Mr. Bowman, assistant attorney, takes another. Justice Bishop was elected in precinct No. 2 of the county, but since his election part of that precinct, and the part in which Justice Bishop resides, has been taken in by the city, thus making it a part of the city precinct. Because of this fact, Atty. Lyon is of the opinion that the office so far as Mr. Bishop is concerned, is no more. Mr. Bowman contends that Bishop was elected by the people of that precinct and is entitled to serve out his term. In the meantime the matter is being discussed pro and con in the office of the county attorney.

DR. COOK USES HIS LAST FRIEND

Lonsdale, His Secretary, Who Carried Records to Copenhagen, Now Deserts Him.

CAN GET NO WORD FROM HIM.

Estimates He Cleared \$50,000 From The Exploitation of His Arctic Reputation.

Copenhagen, Jan. 15.—Walter Lonsdale is the most recent of the former associates and employees of Dr. Frederick A. Cook to admit a distrust of the man whose claim to the discovery of the north pole was rejected by the University of Copenhagen.

Lonsdale was private secretary to United States Minister Egan up to the time of the arrival of Dr. Cook with whom he then associated himself in a similar confidential capacity.

He accompanied the explorer to the United States, made the typewritten duplicate of the polar records and brought the data here for the examination of the university committee. He has remained loyal to his employer until now when he says he is beginning to doubt him.

Lonsdale says he received a letter from Cook under date of Dec. 24 and mailed from a city in southern Spain. According to this letter Cook was on the sea from Dec. 11 to Dec. 24, and actually was not available for the decision of the examining committee when the letter was written. Since the receipt of this letter, Lonsdale says he has heard nothing from Cook though he has addressed several telegrams to him at a point where he thought the explorer could be reached. Lonsdale estimates that Cook cleared \$50,000 from the exploitation of his arctic reputation.

TO USE PETROLEUM
ON PORTLAND STREETS

(Special to The News.)

Portland, Or., Jan. 15.—Crude petroleum will be used in Portland this summer to a very great extent in laying the dust on city streets and the arrangements have been made to oil over 200 miles of streets throughout the city. The asphalt thoroughfares in the business districts will be sprinkled as usual, oil making them too slippery for traffic, but dirt, macadam and crushed rock streets will be treated to a thin coating of oil. Experiments with the thick black petroleum for dust laying purposes have proved very successful. One application is usually sufficient to last through the summer. The oil collects the dust particles and makes an excellent surface for traffic.

SEARCHING FOR HOLDERS OF
CUBAN LOTTERY TICKETS

New York, Jan. 15.—Federal detectives are at work in this city searching for holders of Cuban lottery tickets. It is suspected that large numbers of these have recently been sold in New York, Chicago, Denver and other American cities.

A ready market for the lottery ticket has been found, according to the secret service men, among college students in Yale, Princeton and several western institutions.

COLLEGIATE SOCIALISTS.

New York, Jan. 15.—The first annual convention of the inter-collegiate socialists society is in session in this city. The morning of Saturday, Jan. 15, the opening session was Frank Bohn of the University of Pennsylvania. He told the delegates that latter-day socialism was becoming too meek and mild and needed the injection of more revolutionary spirit. He announced his intention of going to Pittsburgh next summer to lead the working men of that city in a fight for the eight-hour day.

LADY ELGIN DISASTER
HERO TO BE REWARDED

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Another hero of the Lady Elgin disaster is to come into his own by the efforts of C. G. Craine, are successful. The hero is Joseph Sherlock, 34 years old, of Winnetka. On the morning of Sept. 9, 1881, three sailors came to his farm house on the north shore and asked for food, telling him of the sinking of the Lady Elgin. At noon Sherlock made a way for high bluff overlooking the lake and made out two persons clinging to a door 200 feet from the shore.

Tying a line about his waist, he plunged into the lake. Before the door reached him it was struck by an enormous wave and when it again came into view, only one person clung to it—a girl.

Sherlock grasped the young woman and swam with her to the shore. The girl whom Sherlock rescued became the mother of Mr. Craine, who is seeking the belated reward for her rescuer. Within a few days a bill will be submitted to Congress asking that a medal be awarded Mr. Sherlock.